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TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF REGISTRATION
IN MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1919



BOSTON
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
32 DERNE STREET
1920

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN MEDICINE,
STATE HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1919.

To His Excellency CALVIN COOLIDGE, *Governor.*

SIR:—The Board of Registration in Medicine respectfully submits the following as its annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1919.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR.

Appropriations.

Salaries of members of Board,	\$4,300 00	
Salaries of members of Chiropody Department, . .	600 00	
Salary of executive clerk,	1,350 00	
Additional amount appropriated for salary of executive clerk but not allowed by the Council,	50 00	
Extra clerical services, Chiropody Department, . .	20 00	
Extra emergency clerical services for expert stenographers to report important hearings,	250 00	
Incidental expenses of Board and department, . .	2,700 00	
		<hr/> \$9,270 00

Expenditures.

Salaries of members of Board,	\$4,300 00	
Salaries of members of Chiropody Department, . .	600 00	
Salary of executive clerk,	1,301 00	
Extra (emergency) clerical service, Chiropody Department,	19 88	
Incidental expenses of Board and department, . .	2,019 78	
		<hr/> \$8,240 66

Receipts.

335 examination fees (medicine) at \$25 each, . .	\$8,375 00	
6 examination fees (chiropody) at \$15 each, . .	90 00	
2 examination fees (chiropody) at \$10 each, . .	20 00	
43 re-examination fees (medicine) at \$3 each, . .	129 00	
Fees for certified statements (medicine),	116 00	
Fees for certified statements (chiropody),	2 00	
Fees for chiropody renewals,	916 00	
Credit by bank,	5 00	
Interest on deposits in Merchants National Bank,	4 06	
		<hr/> \$9,657 06

Since the establishment of the Board in 1894, the fees received from applicants for registration, renewals and certified statements, and paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth, amount to \$165,574.63. The expenditures of the Board amount to \$162,042.61. In dollars and cents, therefore, the Commonwealth has received \$3,532.02 in excess of the total amount expended.

For the year ending Nov. 30, 1920, the Board recommends an appropriation of \$4,300 for salaries of the Medical Board, \$600 for salaries of the Chiropody Department, \$1,450 for salary of executive clerk, \$20 for extra (emergency) service in Chiropody Department, \$250 for emergency stenographers to report important hearings, and \$1,800 for incidental expenses of Board and department.

The number of persons applying for registration for the first time this year is 335, all of whom have been examined except 1. In addition there were 41 who had failed in previous examinations, making the total number of applicants examined 375, as shown in the following table, with the percentages :—

APPLICANTS.	Examined.	Registered.	Rejected.	Percentage rejected.
February examination (special),	70	69	1	1
March examination,	116	98	18	14
May examination,	29	23	6	20
July examination,	59	46	13	22
September examination,	45	35	10	22
November examination,	40	32	8	20
Additional special examinations for emergencies.	16	16	—	—
	375	319	56	16

The following tabulation is based upon the results in the first examination of applicants during the year covered by this report: —

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS GRANTING THE DEGREE.	Number examined.	Number registered.	Year of Graduation of Rejected Applicants.
Harvard,	95	95	
Tufts,	86	84	1917-19.
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, . .	12	6	1909-15-16-18-18-18.
University of Vermont,	12	12	
Boston University School of Medicine, . .	11	10	1919.
Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery,	9	3	1918-18-19-19-19-19.
Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, . . .	7	4	1914-15-16.
American School of Osteopathy, . . .	6	4	1908-17.
Chicago Hospital College of Medicine, . .	6	1	1917-18-18-18-19.
Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia Col- lege,	6	6	
Johns Hopkins,	5	5	
University of Maryland,	5	5	
Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, .	5	4	1914.
Baltimore Medical College,	4	2	1902-05.
Bowdoin,	4	4	
Jefferson Medical College,	4	4	
University of Michigan,	3	3	
Foreign,	3	3	
University of Pennsylvania,	2	2	
McGill,	2	2	
Hahnemann Medical College, Pennsylvania,	2	2	
Woman's Medical College, Pennsylvania, .	2	2	
Maryland College of Medicine and Surgery,	1	—	1902.
University of Illinois,	2	2	
Washington University, St. Louis, . . .	2	2	
Albany Medical College,	2	2	
Dartmouth Medical College,	2	2	
George Washington University,	2	2	
Laval,	2	—	1910-17.
Howard University,	1	1	
Long Island College Hospital,	1	1	
Cornell University Medical College, . . .	1	1	
Temple University,	1	1	
New York Homœopathic Medical College,	1	1	
Vanderbilt University,	1	1	

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS GRANTING THE DEGREE.	Number examined.	Number registered.	Year of Graduation of Rejected Applicants.
Loyola University,	1	1	
Jenner Medical College,	1	1	
Pacific Medical College,	1	1	
University of Syracuse College of Medicine,	1	1	
Rush Medical College,	1	1	
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.	1	1	
Hahnemann Medical College Hospital, Chicago.	1	1	
University of California,	1	1	
College of Medical Evangelists,	1	1	
University of Oklahoma,	1	1	
University of Southern California,	1	1	
John A. Creighton Medical School,	1	1	
Yale Medical School,	1	1	
University of Michigan Homœopathic Hospital.	1	1	
College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati.	1	1	
University of Maryland and College of Physicians and Surgeons.	1	1	
American Medical Missionary College,	1	1	
Tulane Medical School,	1	1	
College of Homœopathic Medicine, State University, Iowa.	1	1	
University and Bellevue Hospital,	1	1	
Miami Medical College,	1	1	

Tabulations showing number of first examinations and average ratings of applicants from medical schools represented by not less than 3 applicants follow:—

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS GRANTING THE DEGREE.	Number examined.	Average Ratings.
Harvard,	95	81.9
Tufts,	86	79.6
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy,	12	72.7
University of Vermont,	12	77.1
Boston University School of Medicine,	11	78.2
Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery,	9	66.9
Physicians and Surgeons, Boston,	7	74.9
American School of Osteopathy,	6	73.3
Chicago Hospital College of Medicine,	6	71.2
Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia College,	6	79.8

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS GRANTING THE DEGREE.	Number examined.	Average Ratings.
Johns Hopkins,	5	80.8
University of Maryland,	5	80.7
Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery,	5	75.6
Baltimore Medical College,	4	70.3
Bowdoin,	4	76.9
Jefferson Medical College,	4	80.1
University of Michigan,	3	80.1
Foreign,	3	81.0

The following tabulation shows the record of rejected applicants, and the institutions from which they were graduated:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION GRANTING THE DEGREE.	Number rejected.	Times rejected.	Registered on —
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy,	1	4	Third examination.
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy,	1	3	
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy,	1	2	
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy,	3	1	
Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery,	2	3	Third examination.
Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery,	1	2	
Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery,	1	2	
Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery,	2	1	Second examination.
Chicago Hospital College,	1	4	Fifth examination.
Chicago Hospital College,	1	1	Second examination.
Chicago Hospital College,	3	1	Fifth examination.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston,	1	4	
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston,	1	1	
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston,	1	2	
Tufts,	1	3	Third examination.
Tufts,	1	2	
American School of Osteopathy,	1	2	
American School of Osteopathy,	1	1	Third examination.
Laval University,	1	2	
Laval University,	1	2	
Baltimore Medical,	1	1	Second examination.
Baltimore Medical,	1	1	Second examination.
Boston University School of Medicine,	1	1	
Maryland College of Medicine and Surgery,	1	1	
Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery,	1	1	Second examination.

Applications for registration must be made upon blanks furnished by the Board, and must be accompanied by a certified photograph of the applicant, and filed, with the required fee of \$25, not later than five days before the date of the examination.

On receipt of an application properly executed, a ticket of admission is issued to the applicant, showing his application number and the date and place of the examination. No one is admitted except by ticket bearing date and place of examination. Tickets are issued to rejected applicants entitled to a re-examination, upon payment of a fee of \$3, when applied for not later than Thursday of the week next preceding date of an examination.

Three examinations yearly are provided by law, beginning, respectively, on the second Tuesday in March, July and November. Extra meetings for conducting examinations have been held beginning on the second Tuesday in February, May and September, and special examinations as explained later in the report.

The examinations are conducted in the English language only, and are intended to cover substantially the instruction given in the high-grade medical schools in this country. The subjects on which the examinations are principally conducted are anatomy and histology, physiology and hygiene, pathology and bacteriology, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, diagnosis and therapeutics, pediatrics and toxicology.

Subsequent to an examination, the Board devotes a sufficient number of days to a consideration of the work done by each applicant, and in doubtful cases reviews carefully the papers and other evidence submitted.

The law requires that the "examinations shall be wholly or in part in writing in the English language." It should be noted that this requirement does not preclude oral examinations in part, nor in part practical work in the laboratory, or other demonstrations of a practical character.

The Board has held twenty-seven meetings during the year, and has conducted thirteen examinations and thirty hearings. Many complaints have been received which have required investigation by the secretary and Mr. Arthur E. Keating of the State Police. He has prosecuted sixteen persons who were

alleged to be practicing medicine without registration. Of these, five were acquitted in the lower courts, and one by a jury.

Mr. Keating has been ready at all times to respond to requests for investigations except when assigned to duties which required his services elsewhere. His efforts have shown loyalty to the laws of this State and intelligent and painstaking efforts to prepare his cases for presentation to the courts. His work requires special knowledge of the laws governing medical practice. This work seems to require the individual attention of one officer; and if Mr. Keating could be relieved of other duties and be assigned to the enforcement of laws relating to professional work, much good would result. There is a prevalent opinion that this Board is a prosecuting department, but there is no reasonable ground for this belief, for the law makes no provision for such power and does provide for the exercise of judicial functions. If the Board should be obliged to go beyond the custom of passing upon complaints and referring cases to proper prosecuting officials, the important duties of the Board would be seriously interfered with, for the work has grown so that the present office force is not sufficient to promptly carry on the essential details of registration and the maintenance of an information bureau. This Board must be familiar with the complex problems of medical education and the essentials of medical practice, as well as the detailed information of the conditions existing throughout the State. Other State officials are constantly in need of information relating to these subjects, and every application for registration requires routine investigation, for it is not unusual to detect efforts to secure State indorsement without meeting established requirements. During the war this Board had to furnish information relating to the record and standing of a large proportion of the registrants, and is still engaged in assisting those who are seeking new locations. This all goes to indicate that this Board could not be expected to maintain a detective or prosecuting bureau without other assistance.

Medical registration throughout the United States requires co-ordinate action by the various State boards, and necessitates attendance by this Board upon the meetings of the United

States Federation of Examining Boards and the New England Federation for the purpose of studying the conditions and requirements surrounding medical practice. Massachusetts has always maintained a creditable standing with other States in educational matters, and it is advantageous to have the medical requirements of this Commonwealth accredited beyond its borders.

Hitherto it has been the policy in this State to limit the legal requirements of applicants for medical registration to ability to pass a State board examination. This is not wholly logical, for it is the consensus of opinion among educators that no person should be allowed to study medicine without first having had a training sufficiently broad to develop the mind of a student so that he may be able to assimilate the material presented in a modern medical curriculum. The acquisition of a passing mark in a written examination, which is a very common requirement, is evidence oftentimes of a good memory rather than ability to observe and reason, and should be only one of several requirements for registration.

In order to bring the standards of this State up to a commendable level with other States, certain men have suggested minimum requirements for premedical education, and have prepared a draft of a bill designed to accomplish this purpose. It is hoped that the people of this State will be led to indorse this recommendation, which is designed to provide a higher grade of medical service. It should be borne in mind that the passage of this bill by the Legislature would even then leave the standards of this State below those of a very large number of the other States in this Union. The effort may be considered as an attempt at progress and not as accomplishing all that may be desired, for it is well understood that the people at large are not generally cognizant of the advantages which would accrue from the adoption of the highest standards. This appreciation must come through better understanding of the value of scientific medicine.

The following tabulation shows the number of cases which were given formal hearings:—

Cases.	HEARINGS ON COMPLAINTS AND PETITIONS.	Action.
1	Abortion,	No action; insufficient evidence.
2	Abortion,	No action; insufficient evidence.
3	Publication of literature contrary to chapter 386, Acts of 1908 (two hearings).	Registration canceled.
4	Extortion,	No action.
5	Extortion,	Complaint unwarranted.
6	Extortion,	No action.
7	Extortion (four hearings),	Registration suspended.
8	Neglect of patient,	Placed on file.
9	Neglect of patient,	Placed on file.
10	Neglect of patient,	Dismissed without prejudice.
11	Neglect of patient,	No action.
12	Association with an unregistered physician, .	Case dismissed.
13	Association with an unregistered physician, .	Placed on file.
14	Association with an unregistered physician, .	Placed on file.
15	Failure to report a communicable venereal disease.	Placed on file.
16	Alleged illegal signing of insane commitment paper.	Dismissed.
17	Violation of narcotic drug act,	Registration canceled.
18	Petition for reinstatement,	Refused.
19	Petition for reinstatement,	Refused.
20	Petition for reinstatement (two hearings), .	Refused.
21	Petition for reinstatement,	Refused.
22	Petition for reinstatement,	Refused.
23	Petition for reinstatement,	Petition granted.
24	Petition for reinstatement,	Petition granted.
25	Petition for reinstatement (two hearings), .	Refused.

In addition to complaints which have received formal attention by the Board, there have been two of a most serious character involving criminal practices by physicians; but the evidence was not available because parents refused to allow daughters to testify, and the Board was powerless to act.

In the two cases where criminal abortions had been performed, the Board was asked by a medical examiner to make investigation. In the first case, although there was ample ground for suspicion, the chain of evidence was lacking in one important link, and consequently suitable action could not be taken.

In another case, although the woman thus maltreated confessed to the details of the crime and named the doctor, while under care in a hospital, evidently she conspired with the perpetrator, so that when both were called before the Board each testified that they neither knew nor had seen the other. The Attorney-General of this Commonwealth informed the Board that it would not be justified in accepting the preliminary confession of the woman as evidence after hearing the denial under oath.

These cases illustrate how criminals sometimes escape. The Board, however, is ready at all times to do everything in its power to correct abuses in connection with improper practice.

Although the number of known criminals in this profession is believed to be lessening, there are a few who try to secure business through false claims, or take advantage of the opportunities afforded during attendance upon the sick to attempt unethical acts, and inexperienced people sometimes find it difficult to decide as to the quality of service rendered or the justice of demands for recompense.

Many complaints have been made to the Board relating to unethical practice, and in several of these cases it has been possible to explain the rights of physicians and relieve the minds of unhappy patients or their friends of unreasonable suspicion. Some cases have required hearings in order to have all facts presented, and even in such cases it has sometimes been possible to lead the opponents to a better understanding. In a few instances the Board has found that there seemed to be ground for complaint, and it has seemed just to suspend the registration of the accused physicians. This action of the Board has led to criticism by the associates of these physicians who have felt that the sentence imposed was unduly harsh, and it has been suggested that power to deal with matters of professional misconduct should be taken from this Board. Whether a movement of this character is for the best interest of the people may properly be questioned, for there exists in some minds the belief that members of the professions consider themselves to be a privileged class and as such are not open to official criticism unless a recognized crime has been committed; but living as we do in a democracy, every effort should be made to demonstrate the absence of class distinctions, and to con-

vince the public that its interests will be safeguarded. Some physicians have also contended that because this Board has felt warranted in taking cognizance of complaints relating to unethical practice, any person who might feel dissatisfied with the service rendered or charges made by a physician might put medical men in jeopardy, so that expense and great inconvenience would result because of the necessity of conducting defences. This has not seemed to be well founded, for the Board has discouraged any action prompted by prejudice or ignorance, and has acted only in cases where there seemed to be ground for suspicion.

There is another matter relating to the registration of physicians which may have to be considered in the future, for there seems to be a growing belief that all professional registrants should be required to register annually. There is a very definite desire on the part of physicians to be relieved of the annoyance of any further complications, for the legal requirement of reporting births and communicable diseases and the payment of a fee for registration under the narcotic drug act seems to many to be as much as should be required. Several States already require annual registration of physicians, the fee varying from \$1 to \$10. The advantage of such registration has been found to be that by this system the State has an accurate and comparatively up-to-date census of its medical resources, and in any emergency can, through these records, know how many physicians are qualified to practice and the location of each one. If this custom should be adopted in this State, justice to a profession already burdened by legal requirements should provide for a nominal fee only, and there should be a consensus of favorable opinion, for otherwise a feeling of hostility to State requirements might develop.

This Board has met with a loss in the death of its oldest member, Dr. Charles H. Cook of Natick, who died Dec. 3, 1919, after a short illness. In the performance of his duty as a representative of the medical profession Dr. Cook maintained a faithful and dignified attitude, and, although quite advanced in years, studiously tried to employ the best methods in prosecuting the work of the Board. He was deeply interested in the Federation of Examining and Licensing Boards of the United States, serving two years as president of this organization.

The Board has placed on its records the following testimony to the work and character of Dr. Cook:—

The Board of Registration in Medicine, having learned that Dr. Charles H. Cook of Natick, Mass., died at his home on the third day of December, 1919, hereby records its regret at this removal from the duties of earthly life of an honored and esteemed member.

Dr. Cook brought to the service of the State a mature mind trained in medicine and the performance of civic duties. He was deeply interested in all matters relating to the elevation of standards governing medical practice, but was liberal and judicial in his attitude toward those whose opinions did not conform to his conception of the best methods to be employed.

As a member of this Board he was industrious, punctual and fair-minded. In dealing with applicants for registration or offenders against law or ethics of medical practice, he carefully weighed all evidence submitted, and arrived at conclusions after careful analysis of all facts and statements submitted.

His nature was unusually free from many of the weaknesses of humanity and his character was unblemished.

By the death of Dr. Cook this Board has lost a useful member and the State a faithful servant.

Dr. Charles E. Prior of Malden has been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy made by the death of Dr. Cook.

Several States have adopted the custom of granting limited registration to physicians temporarily residing therein, for the accommodation of applicants who might otherwise have to wait some months for an examination. In this Commonwealth, however, examinations are conducted so often that there seems to be no urgent need of limited registration except for hospital officials. Hospital organizations require resident practitioners able to carry on the functions of physicians during their term of appointment, and yet some of these house officers do not expect to remain in this Commonwealth beyond their term of hospital service. It also happens that it is necessary to install practitioners from other States in our State institutions to fill vacancies, and there has been a reasonable demand for emergency registration of physicians to meet these needs, for it might happen that an appointee would be in danger of unintentional violation of law.

The Board therefore recommends the passage of legislation which will relieve this situation, and presents the accompanying:—

Whereas, The deferred operation of this act would cause great inconvenience by reason that unregistered house officers in legally chartered hospitals or state and city institutions are not eligible to sign birth or death certificates, or other legal papers which call for the signature of a registered physician, therefore it is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public convenience.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. An applicant for limited registration, who shall furnish the board of registration in medicine with satisfactory proof that he is twenty-one years of age or over and of good moral character, and that he has creditably completed not less than three and one half years of study in a legally chartered medical school in good standing which has the power to grant degrees in medicine, and that he has been granted an appointment to the position of interne or medical officer in a hospital or institution maintained by this commonwealth, or a municipality thereof, or in a hospital incorporated under the laws of this commonwealth may, upon the payment of a fee of five dollars, be registered by the board of registration in medicine as a hospital medical officer for such time as may be prescribed by the said Board; but such limited registration shall only entitle the said applicant to practice medicine in the hospital or institution designated on his certificate of limited registration, and under the regulations provided by such hospital or institution.

SECTION 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with or repeal the requirements and regulations of chapter seventy-six of the Revised Laws and amendments thereto.

REGISTRATION OF CHIROPODISTS.

This department has had very little to do this year beyond the examination of 6 applicants, and the collection and recording of fees for the annual re-registration.

This year must not be taken as a criterion of future work because there are many students of chiropody in the schools who will seek registration after graduation, and as time goes on it is possible that fifty or more applications will be received each year. The scientific practice of chiropody is developing, and this profession will attract more people to its ranks as time goes on.

The question has been repeatedly raised as to the privileges of venders of remedial appliances for deformities of the feet. It was supposed that the law defined the practice of chiropody in a manner sufficiently clear, so that only registered chiropodists could continue to exercise that judgment which is essential to effectual treatment of the disabilities of the feet.

One judge has declined to convict one shoe dealer who fitted arch supports, but this does not necessarily mean that the law is defective. The practice of criminal law does not permit the prosecutor to carry a case to the upper courts, so that up to the present time an official interpretation of this law has not been rendered. It is the purpose of this Board to again present cases before the court for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the courts, for sooner or later sufficient evidence will have accumulated to indicate that this practice of using arch supports and other appliances should be in the hands of people better qualified than the ordinary clerks in shoe stores. The spirit of the law certainly meant restriction of this practice to well-qualified persons, and if the law is imperfect it should be amended.

Mr. Kenison and Mr. Pettingill have acted with Drs. Calderwood, Chase and Bowers in conducting examinations. Dr. Cook was appointed on this committee after Dr. Chase's term had expired, but his death will necessitate the appointment of another member to this department.

A list of the physicians and of the chiropodists registered during the year will be found in the Appendix.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL H. CALDERWOOD, M.D., *Chairman.*

WALTER P. BOWERS, M.D., *Secretary.*

AUGUSTUS L. CHASE, M.D.

MICHAEL F. FALLON, M.D.

MATTHEW T. MAYES, D.O., M.D.

NATHANIEL R. PERKINS, M.D.

CHARLES E. PRIOR, M.D.

APPENDIX

A CERTIFIED LIST OF PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE REGISTERED DURING 1919.

Abrahams, Isaac.
Adler, Stuart Welsh.
Alden, Carmi Rupert.
Ames, Forrest Bertram.
Ames, Owen B.
Anderson, Harry Edward.
Armour, Reginald Fitzroy.
Astrin, Albert.
Atkinson, Gordon Douglas.
Atwood, Warren Gerald.
Aub, Joseph Charles.
Audet, Charles Henry.
Ayres, Samuel, Jr.

Balyeat, Ray Morton.
Barnard, Frederick Joseph.
Barstow, Carl Elijah.
Bartlett, Frank Herbert, Jr.
Baxley, Houghton Whitridge.
Beasley, Albert Sidney, Jr.
Belisle, Eugene Simeon.
Bill, José Penteado.
Blackett, Charles Wesley, Jr.
Boch, Joseph.
Bock, Arlie Vernon.
Boggs, Arthur Gordon.
Bolton, Nettie Ardella.
Bowler, John Pollard.
Brackett, Nathaniel Parker.
Brennan, John Patrick.
Brett, Afley Leonel.
Bridges, George Aaron.
Briggs, Wallace Rideout.
Brown, Abe Arthur.
Bruce, Arthur Oakenhead.
Bullard, Carleton Wheeler.

Burnett, Joseph Hamilton.
Burnham, Arthur Washington.
Burton, Oscar Augustus.
Burwell, Charles Sidney, Jr.
Butler, Harry Herbert.
Byrnes, James Edmund.

Cancelmo, Jesse James.
Carey, Joseph Henry.
Carr, Earl Burton.
Chapman, Bertrand Arza.
Chapman, Everett Leon.
Chapman, William Harden.
Cheney, Robert Cartwright.
Christie, Jean Beatrice.
Clewley, William Hale.
Cohen, Morris Aaron.
Cole, Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Crothers, Bronson.
Cunning, Daniel Sylvester.
Cushing, Kirke Williams.

Dalrymple, Sidney Collingswood.
David, Charles Thomas.
Davidson, Herman Porter.
Davidson, William Brown.
Davis, William Lincoln.
Dawe, Cortlandt William.
Dayton, Neil Avon.
DeCicco, Luigi Marius.
Deitch, John.
Dennen, Edward Henry.
Derby, Joseph Patrick.
Devere, Earl Patrick.
Donovan, William James.
Dow, Fred Farnham.

Dowd, Aloysius Francis.
Duffy, James Joseph.
Dunne, Richard Edwin.
Dushan, Samuel Sidney.
Duval, Leon Emile.

Eagan, Owen Louis.
Elliott, Benjamin Landis.
Ellis, Joseph Benjamin.
Ellison, David Elias.
Entwistle, Clayton Ross.
Erkenbeck, William J.

Feldkamp, Arabelle Josephine.
Feldman, Louis.
Fipphen, Clarence Wyman.
Fisher, John Leroy.
FitzGerald, Edmund Boyd.
Fitzgerald, Joseph Williams.
Fleury, Oswald Theodore.
Foley, Joseph Daniel.
Forbes, Sherman Balch.
Forsley, Thomas, Jr.
Fricka, Katherine Tate Slattery.
Friedman, Harry Falk.
Frost, Harold Maurice.
Fryburg, Charles August.

Gale, Frank Jasper.
Gallagher, James Francis.
Gallant, Pierre Adolph.
Garland, Joseph.
Gaus, Louis Herbert.
George, Henry Paul.
Gibson, Arthur Collis.
Gibson, George Alexander.
Gilman, William Henry.
Goldberg, Max.
Goodwin, Harold Merle.
Gordon, John Hurter.
Gosian, Moses.
Greenough, James.
Guarini, Cesidio Arthur.
Guilmette, Eugene.
Gustafson, Paul.

Haggart, Gilbert Edmund.
Haines, Samuel Faitoute.
Hanigan, Roscoe Serrell Konkling.
Harding, Edward.
Harriman, Robert Bains.
Harrington, Francis Joseph.
Hawthorne, Jefferson Warren.
Haywood, Henry.
Healey, Thomas Francis.
Herrick, Theodore Pomeroy.
Herrmann, George Rudolph.
Hiebert, Daniel Howard.
Higgins, Clarence Bertrand.
Higgins, Harold Leonard.
Hill, Frederick Thayer.
Hirschfield, Mervyn Heller.
Hodgson, Edward Richard.
Hodgson, John Sprague.
Holland, John Alexander.
Hooper, George Henry.
Hopkins, Lawrence Towle.
Hopner, Sadie.
Howe, Byron Edward.
Hubbard, Eliot, Jr.
Hutton, Willis Abram.
Hyman, Clarence Henry.

Jackson, Edward Joseph.
Jackson, Henry, Jr.
Jackson, Howard Burr.
James, Richard Forrest.
Jameson, Charles Harold.
Jenkin, Richard.
Jewell, Raymer C.
Johnson, Alice Elizabeth.
Johnson, Douglas Beverly.
Johnson, Goodwin Adolph.
Jonikaitis, John.
Jonikaitis, Joseph Joseph.
Jordan, Frank Herbert.
Josselyn, Royce Brewster.

Kaplan, Jacob Capel.
Kearny, Richard Augustine.
Kinney, Albert Clark.

Kleinman, Elizabeth.
Knowles, James Robertson.
Koppel, William.
Korb, Harry.
Korolick, George Gordon.
Kurth, Harold Richard.

Lancey, Clifford Scales.
Landry, Leonard Pierre.
Lang, Walter Emery.
Langill, Morton Howard.
Lawlor, James Ignatius.
Lawton, Clare Victor.
Leach, Albert Edgar.
Learned, Elmer Turell.
Leddy, Eugene Thomas.
Leech, Clifton Briggs.
Leete, Edward Don.
Lindblad, Eric Harry.
Loeb, Robert Frederick.
Logie, Arthur James.
Loud, Norman Wiley.
Low, Joseph Tompkins, Jr.
Ludlow, George Craig.
Lunt, Lawrence Kirby.
Lurie, Moses Hyman.
Lynch, Charles Leo.
Lynch, Frederick James.
Lynch, James Joseph, Jr.

MacDonald, Edmond James.
MacKey, Charles Edward.
McGarry, Augustine Wilfred.
McGuire, Lee Wesley.
McIntire, Annette May.
McKenney, Frederic William.
McKittrick, Leland Sterling.
McLaughlin, James Francis.
McLaughlin, Joseph Henry.
McNamara, John Ignatius.
Mahoney, Ralph Patrick.
Mahoney, William Anthony.
Mandel, Julius Irving.
Mandeville, Ernest Arthur.
Marlow, Searle Bisset.

Martin, Charles Louis.
Mason, William.
Mastrangelo, Charles Francis Paul.
Meaker, Samuel Raynor.
Meigs, Joe Vincent.
Melick, Joel Miller.
Menard, Leon Joseph.
Mengel, John Hehn.
Meunier, Raymond Royale.
Mills, Chester Rudolph.
Milward, Francis William, Jr.
Monette, Camille Joseph.
Monroe, Noel Gates.
Morein, Samuel.
Morris, James Benjamin.
Morrison, Norman Brooks.
Morrison, William Henry.
Mullen, Walter John.
Munro, Donald.
Murphy, Albert Bernard.
Murphy, John Michael.

Nash, Francis Joseph.
Nay, Ernest Omar.
Neal, Paul Nathaniel.
Newman, Isreal.
Newton, Francis Chandler.
Normandin, Louis Adolphus, Jr.
Nutter, Denton Gove.

O'Hara, Dwight.
Ormsby, Edward Bernard.
Owens, Harold Francis.

Paige, Wilbur Myrtland.
Parsons, Robert Percival.
Paschal, George Paschali.
Penn, Harry.
Petterson, Herman Charles.
Phillips, Karl Tristram.
Plant, James Stuart.
Putnam, Mary.

Raleigh, Walter Melvin.
Richards, Lyman Gilder.

Richards, Thomas Kinsman.
Rittner, Max.
Robert, John Baptiste Wilfrid.
Roberts, George.
Roe, John Cornelius.
Root, Howard Frank.
Rosseau, Wilfred Joseph.
Rowe, Frank Elmer.
Rowland, William Denton.
Ruggles, Ralph Hastings.
Russell, George Gardiner.

Sanders, Morris Blackman.
Sargent, Francis Barnard.
Saunders, Sallie Harding.
Sawyer, Howard Pierce.
Schumacher, Fred Rudolph.
Schwartz, Charles Wadsworth.
Sciaraffa, Giovanni Maria.
Scott, David Miller.
Seabury, Robert Brewster.
Segal, Joseph Nathaniel.
Settle, Howard Edwin.
Seymour, Joseph Charles.
Shackford, Bartlett Chauncy.
Shay, Edward Francis.
Sheehan, George Timothy.
Sherman, Irving Prescott.
Shipton, George Marsden.
Silverman, William Yale.
Simpson, Charles Moffett.
Sinclair, Donald Bunker.
Sisco, Dwight Lewis.
Smith, Curtis Everett.
Snow, Bruce.
Solomon, Sidney Joseph.
Sorkin, Joseph James.
Spellissy, Frank Thomas.
Sporn, Abram.
Stein, Albert.
Stein, Louis Charles.
Steinberg, Alfred Julian.
Steinberg, Naaman.

Stickney, Robert Cole.
Stoute, Athelstan DaCosta.
Strongman, Bessie Talbot.
Styriska, Mary.
Supple, William Raymond.

Tait, Harold Sinclair.
Tashian, Hovnan Nazaret.
Taylor, Matthew Caldwell.
Tenney, Charles Frederick.
Thompson, Lloyd James.
Tilton, Warren Norwood.
Tompkins, Byron Vincent.
Tso, Ernest Teh.
Twiss, Henry Irving.

Vail, Harris Holmes.
Valdivieso, Maria Josefa.
VanStone, Wilfred Douglas.
Vartanian, Mardiros Bedros.
Vaughan, Herbert Gaines.
Veldee, Milton Victor.
Vershbow, Nathan.

Wagner, Harry Samuel.
Walton, Ralph Wilfred.
Waring, James Henry Nelson.
Webber, Joseph Bernard.
Weedon, Allen Augustus.
Welles, Edward Sawtelle.
Weymouth, Currier Clyde.
Wickham, George Smallwood.
Wilder, Edward Wheeler.
Willey, John Osborn.
Williams, James Benjamin.
Williams, Olive Brannon.
Wilson, Philip Duncan.
Wolfson, Louis Elijah.
Woodbury, Benjamin Collins.
Woo, Shu Tai.
Wunderly, Walter Spencer.
Wyman, Rodney Elbridge.

A CERTIFIED LIST OF CHIROPODISTS REGIS-
TERED DURING 1919.

Boone, Walter Clarence.

Cashman, Louis John.

Cleary, Josephine.

Conant, Robert Edson.

Jensen, Frank Harris.

Morris, Viola Mae.

Shea, Howard Terrence.

Wright, George E.

